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CHARLES REID BARNES.

MARSHALL A. HOWE.

American bryologists were shocked recently to learn of the sudden death of Professor Charles Reid Barnes, which occurred in Chicago on February 24, as a result of a fall on an icy sidewalk. Professor Barnes was born in Madison, Indiana, September 7, 1858, and was, accordingly, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1877 and afterwards, on several occasions, was in residence at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in order to carry on botanical researches at Harvard University. From 1880 to 1887, he was instructor and professor in natural science lines in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, resigning in the latter year to accept the professorship of botany in the University of Wisconsin, which important position he held until 1898, when he became professor of plant physiology in the University of Chicago. Professor Barnes had been one of the editors of the *Botanical Gazette* since 1883 and had played an important part in the development of that influential and efficient periodical. In 1886 the "Handbook of Plant Dissection," by Arthur, Barnes, and Coulter was published. This, in its day, was widely used as a laboratory manual, and together with Professor Bessey's well-known botanical textbooks, helped to usher in a new era in botanical instruction in American high schools and colleges—one in which the emphasis fell upon anatomy and morphology rather than upon herborizing and classification. Although Professor Barnes early evinced an interest in the physiology of plants, and although during his later years his published papers are mostly along this line, his earlier researches were largely in systematic lines and related particularly to the mosses. It is probable that the wide first-hand knowledge of plants that he thus acquired in field and herbarium contributed appreciably to the accuracy of his later work in other phases of botanical science. Following is a list—doubtless incomplete—of his bryological papers:

Analytic key to the genera of mosses, recognized in Lesquereux and James's Manual of the mosses of North America. Purdue Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 1: 1-12. 1886.

Revision of the North American species of Fissidens. I. Bot. Gaz. 12: 1-8. Ja 1887; II. Bot. Gaz. 12: 25-32. F—1887.

Revision of N. Am. species of Fissidens. Bot. Gaz. 13: 99. Ap 1888.

Notes on North American mosses. I. Bot. Gaz. 14: 44, 45. F—1889; II. Bot. Gaz. 16: 205-207. Jl 1891.

Leo Lesquereux. *Bot. Gaz.* **15**: 16-19. Ja 1890.

Artificial keys to the genera and species of mosses recognized in Lesquereux and James's Manual of the mosses of North America. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci.* **8**: 11-81. 1890.

Artificial keys to the genera and species of mosses recognized in Lesquereux and James's Manual of the mosses of North America —Additions and corrections. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci.* **8**: 163-166. 1890.

Analytic keys to the genera and species of North American mosses. (Revised and extended by Fred De Forest Heald, with the cooperation of the author). *Bull. Univ. of Wisconsin, Science Series* **1**: i-x. + 157-368. "December, 1896." [1897].

In 1898, Professor Barnes published a botanical textbook of 428 pages under the title of "Plant life considered with special reference to form and function." An abridged and simplified edition of this work, with the title "Outlines of plant life with special reference to form and function," appeared two years later.

He was the author, also, of numerous scholarly papers relating to the physiology of plants and of many critical reviews. His reviews were occasionally a little caustic, but his opinions were always interesting and stimulating.

Dr. Barnes was active in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, having been secretary of Section G in 1894, secretary of the Council in 1895, general secretary in 1896, and vice-president (chairman of Section G) in 1899. He was one of the founders of the Botanical Society of America, its secretary from 1894 to 1898, and its president in 1903. Though Professor Barnes was still in the prime of vigorous manhood, he was generally looked upon as belonging to the older circle of American botanists—a feeling that was due less to his years than to his long-established position among the leaders. His was a personality that American botany could ill afford to lose. And, indeed, it is not lost, for its influence still endures.

New York Botanical Garden.